

violence. However, Parsley was a member of the “Secret Nine,” the group that planned the coup and whose actions led to the violence. The family has recalled that Parsley, although privy to the plans of the white leadership, protected the Sadgwar family at their home on the 10<sup>th</sup>. The family has maintained that the protection given them by whites extended into the 20<sup>th</sup> century to insure their safety. Some of the Sadgwar children were in school when the rioting began and were escorted home, unmolested, by their older brother, Ted, who was in his 30’s and worked with their father as a carpenter. The Sadgwar family was close to the Chestnutt family, and Frederick’s children grew up with relatives of David Waddell Chestnutt, author of *Marrow of Tradition*. Family tradition also states that the Sadgwar men helped to protect the white missionaries who were in Wilmington teaching at Gregory.

Sadgwar was born in Wilmington and worked as a building contractor. He was on the board of directors for the Wilmington Livery Stable Company and United Charities. Sadgwar lived at 15 North 8<sup>th</sup> Street on property purchased by his father. He worked as a mail carrier in 1883.

Sources: Mabel Sadgwar Manly and Felice Sadgwar interview, transcript in files of Cape Fear Museum; Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, “Politics in Wilmington;” Cody, “After the Storm;” 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County Tax Lists

### **Scott, Armond**

Scott was one of the Committee of Colored Citizens and was charged with delivery of the Committee’s reply to Waddell by 7:30 on the morning of November 10<sup>th</sup>, 1898. Scott was unable to reach Waddell’s home because of white patrols and placed the letter in the mail instead. Scott was targeted for banishment because he was an attorney. He was a member of a prominent Wilmington family and local residents, white and black, reportedly helped him escape from the city. Discussion of his escape can be found in Chapter 6 of this report. Scott graduated from Johnson C. Smith University in 1896 with a law degree. At the time of the violence in 1898, Scott was 25 years old. After his escape from Wilmington, Scott relocated to Washington, DC., where he later became a Judge appointed by President Roosevelt and continued in the position under Truman and Eisenhower. Despite his escape, Scott returned to city to visit family often. Scott reportedly wrote his memoirs, “Up from Hell,” and are in the possession of descendants.

In the 1880 census, Scott was listed in Wilmington living with his father, Benjamin, who was born in Virginia. Scott was not listed in the 1897 directory but his father operated a grocery store at his home on 519 Walnut. Scott was listed in the 1900 census in New York and working as an elevator man. By 1910, Scott had relocated to Washington, D.C. and was working as an attorney and renting a home with his wife and infant son. Scott remained in the city for the 1920 and 1930 census. By 1920, he owned his home in that city. By 1930, his son was employed as a teacher and Scott’s property was valued at \$16,000.

Sources: Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, “Politics in Wilmington;” Cody, “After the Storm;” 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County Tax Lists

### **Shephard, Frank**

Shephard was listed as one of the black men wounded as a result of the violence on November 10, 1898. He lived with his mother Cornelia in the home of Thomas Stevenson, white, in 1880. Shephard was 18 and worked as a hostler.

### **Stevens, Willis (“Drake”)**

According to the New Hanover County Board of Commissioners Minutes for May 3, 1897, the Board decided to pay \$8.80 for tools and materials for Willis Stevens so that he would not become a ward of the county. It was “understood that the tools shall at all times be the property of the county and his keeping them will depend on his good behavior.” An article in the Wilmington *Messenger* dated May 4, 1897 noted that Stevens, also known as Drake, previously had been declared insane and ordered to the asylum but County Attorney Marsden Bellamy has secured Stevens’ release. The terms of his release included that he be gainfully employed in his trade as shoemaker. He “promised the board to go to work with the understanding that if there is any more foolishness his tools will be taken away from him.” It is unknown was “foolishness” led to his institutionalization and no court records can be found to provide details. On October 2, 1898, an article in the Wilmington *Morning Star* and the *Messenger* described the scene at a precinct in the First Ward when Stevens tried to register to vote. His ability to vote was